

Iowa Voters for Companion Animals



Definition

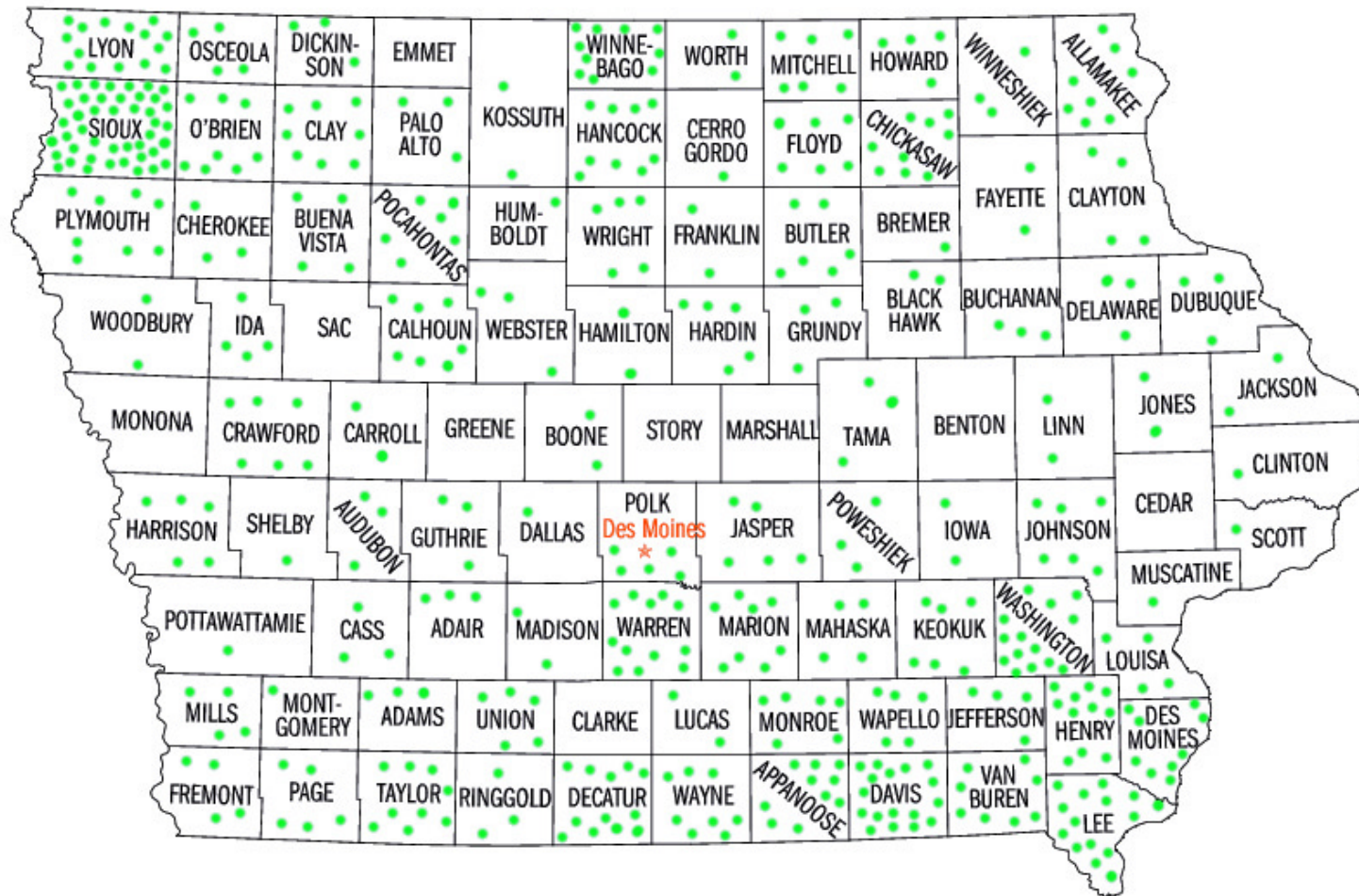
- State vs. USDA licensed
 - State
 - 3 or more intact dogs
 - Direct sales
 - Inspected by IDALS using Ch. 67 Admin Rules
 - USDA
 - Unlimited number of dogs
 - Wholesale
 - Inspected by USDA using Animal Welfare Act (AWA)
 - **ZERO** state oversight (Code 162 exemption)



Iowa: Current Data

- Class A & B USDA Licensees
 - Class A = Breeders
 - Class B = Dealers
- Currently approx. 500
 - Dogs/cats only

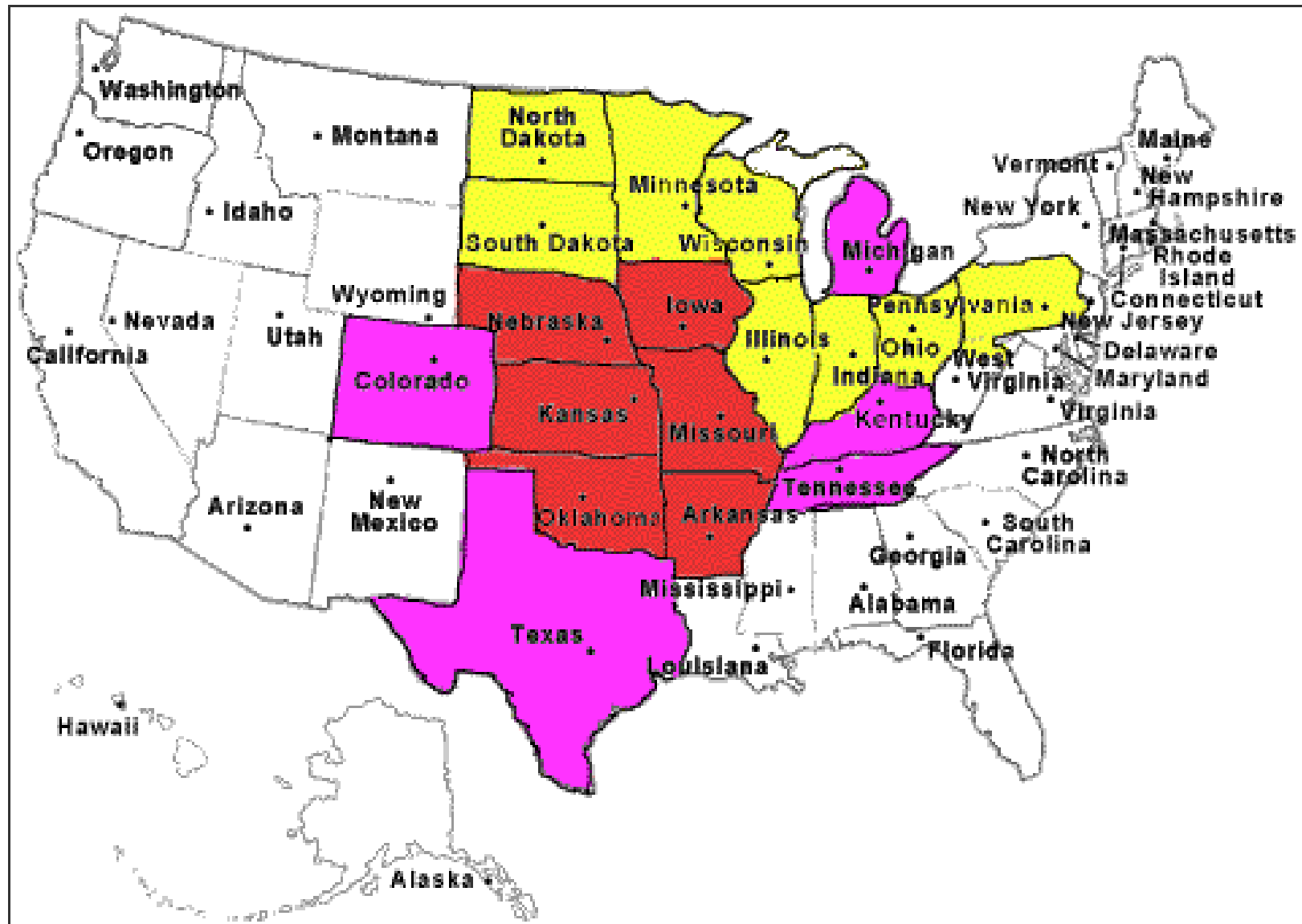




Iowa Trend

YEAR	NUMBER CLASS A & B LICENSEES
1999	339
2002	347
2004	415
2005	489
2006	516
2008	491





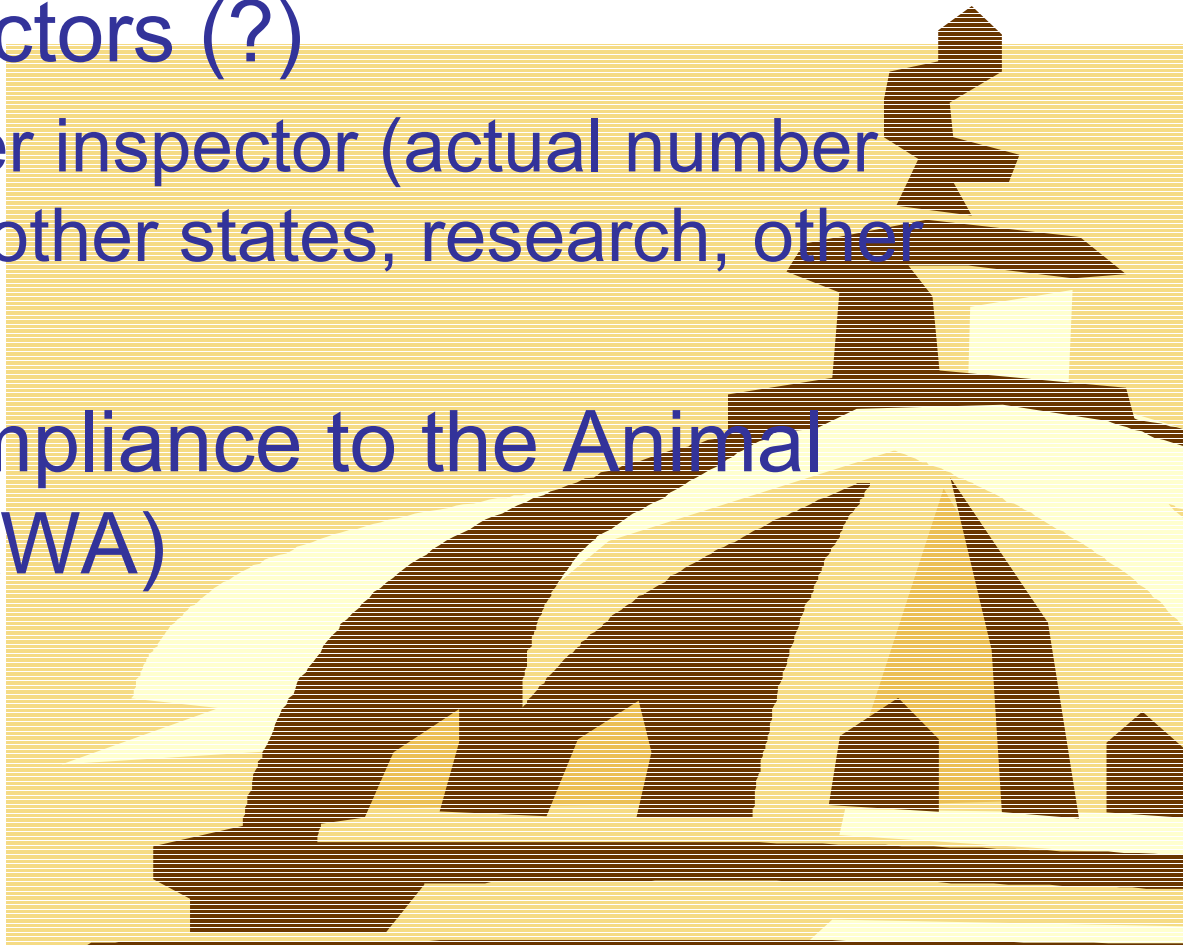
Iowa: Current Data

ADULT DOGS	# KENNELS	
1-50	223	43%
51-75	52	10%
76-100	27	5%
101-250	56	11%
251-400	8	2%
> 401	3	1%
No Data	145	28%
	514	

- >23,000 Adult dogs in IA kennels

Inspections

- 7 USDA Inspectors (?)
 - 72 facilities per inspector (actual number much higher; other states, research, other facilities)
- Inspect for compliance to the Animal Welfare Act (AWA)



Inspections

Q. What standards of care does APHIS require for animal dealers?

A. The APHIS requirements cover housing, sanitation, food, water, and protection against extremes of weather and temperature. Federal animal care standards ensure acceptable standards of care.

Regulated individuals and businesses are encouraged to provide care that exceeds the specified minimum standards, and States have the authority to impose higher standards of care than those specified in the AWA.

Source: April 2008 APHIS Factsheet



Inspections

Q. Does USDA inspect dog breeding facilities?

A. USDA inspects all regulated (licensed) dog breeding facilities. Regulated facilities are inspected based on the risk based inspection system. ***Based on their inspection histories, each facility is rated as low, moderate, or high risk. Moderate-risk facilities would be inspected about once per year; low-risk less often, high-risk more often.***

Source: April 2008 APHIS Factsheet



Analysis of USDA Data

- 1351 USDA Inspection Reports
 - January 2007 – August 2009
 - 32 months
- Severity coding
 - 1: Documents, Unavailable
 - 2: Potential to affect well-being
 - 3: Repeat and Direct

A “Direct” noncompliant item has a high potential to adversely affect the health and well-being of the animal.



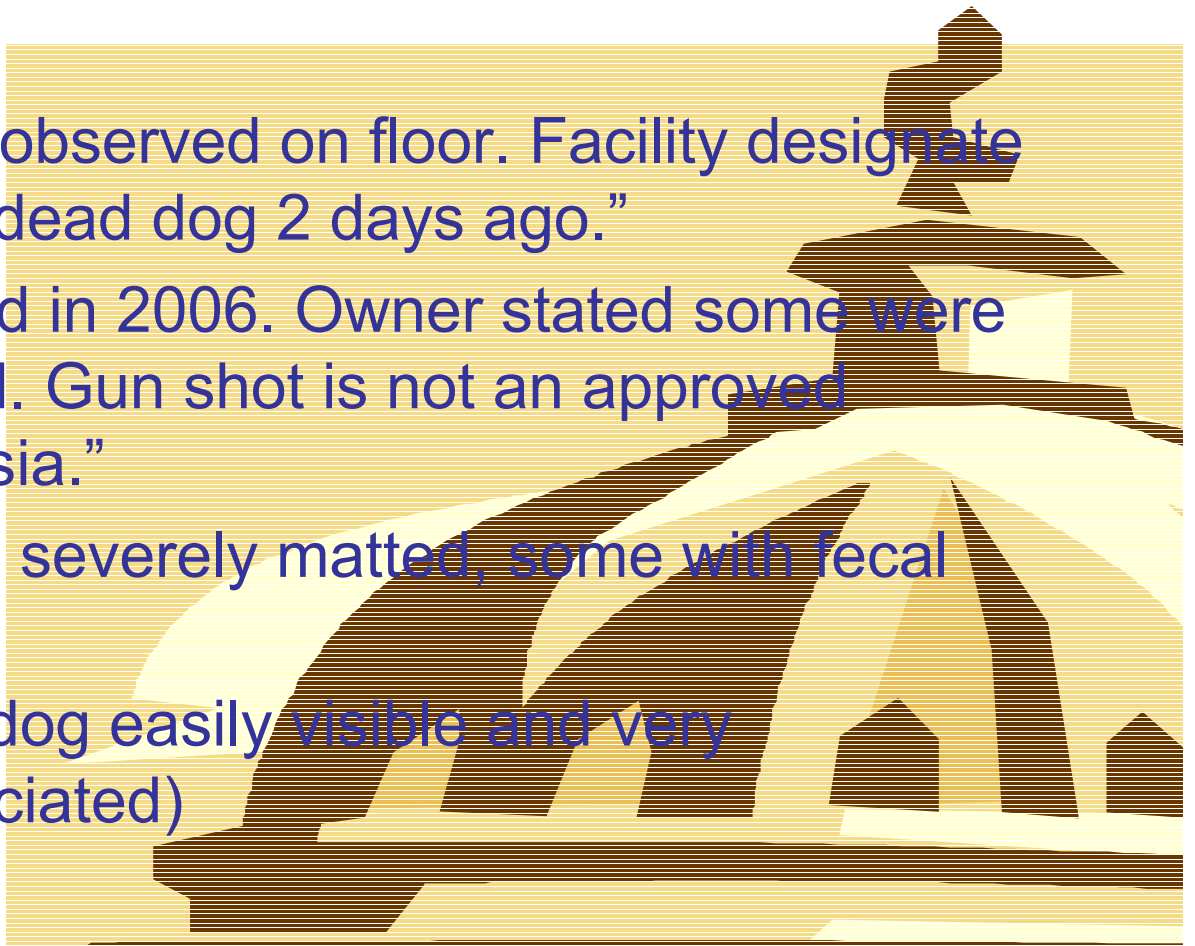
Analysis of USDA Inspection Data

Inspection Data: January 2007 – August 2009
1351 Inspection Reports

	Total All	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Other
# INSPECTIONS	1351	626	39	152	405	60	15	25	29
# KENNELS INSPECTED	494	237	34	73	174	35	10	23	27
# KENNELS CITED	231	35	18	31	111	24	7	16	21
% KENNELS CITED	47%	15%	53%	42%	64%	69%	70%	70%	78%
# VIOLATIONS	401	39	21	49	215	31	7	7	22
% INSPECTIONS WITH VIOLATIONS	30%	6%	54%	32%	53%	52%	47%	47%	76%

Some Violations

- “Licensee performs surgical dewclaw removal and tail dockings. Equipment used consisted of rusted wire cutting pliers.”
- “Dead Cairn terrier observed on floor. Facility designate indicated he found dead dog 2 days ago.”
- “16 dogs euthanized in 2006. Owner stated some were euthanized by DVM. Gun shot is not an approved method of euthanasia.”
- “15 dogs with coats severely matted, some with fecal matter.”
- “Hips and spine of dog easily visible and very pronounced.” (emaciated)

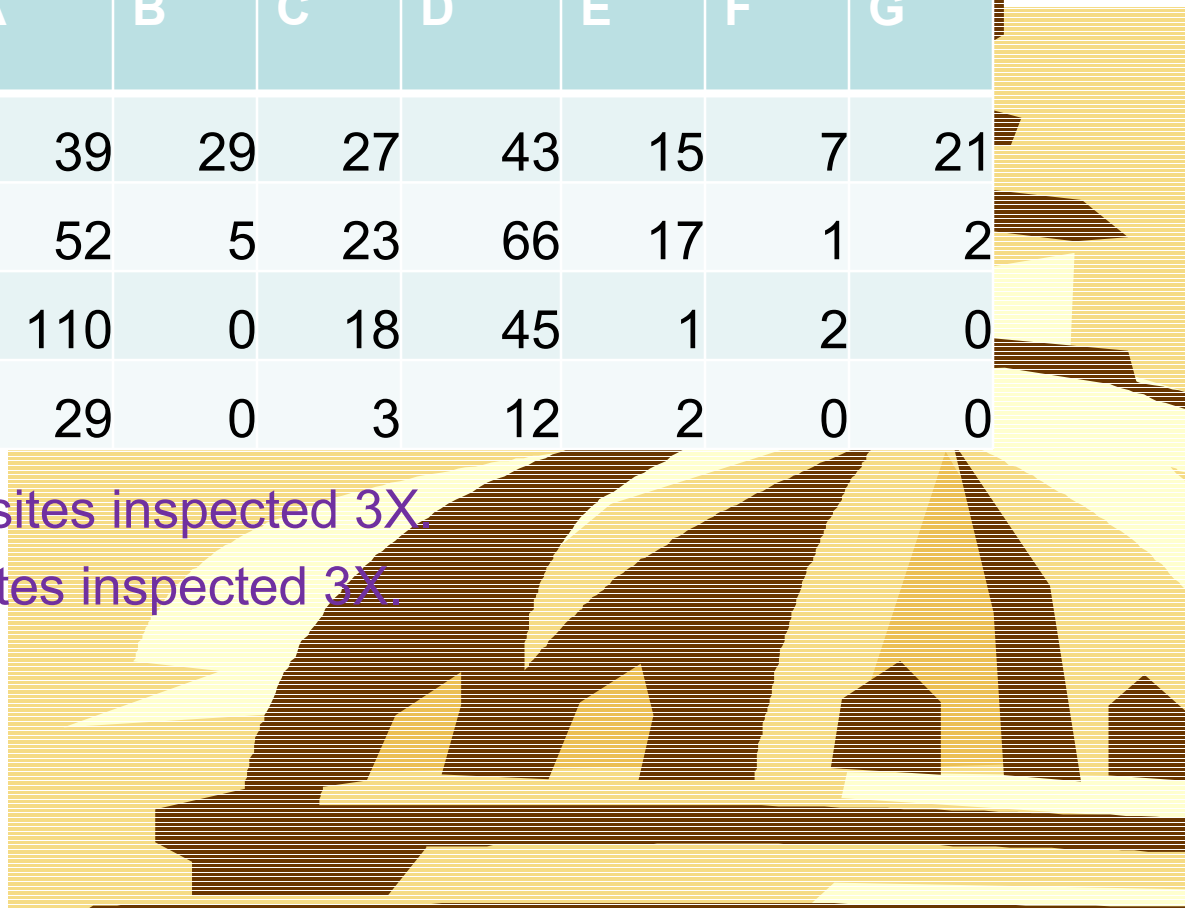


Analysis of USDA Inspection Data

Number of Inspections per Kennel	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
One time	39	29	27	43	15	7	21
Two times	52	5	23	66	17	1	2
Three times	110	0	18	45	1	2	0
Four times	29	0	3	12	2	0	0

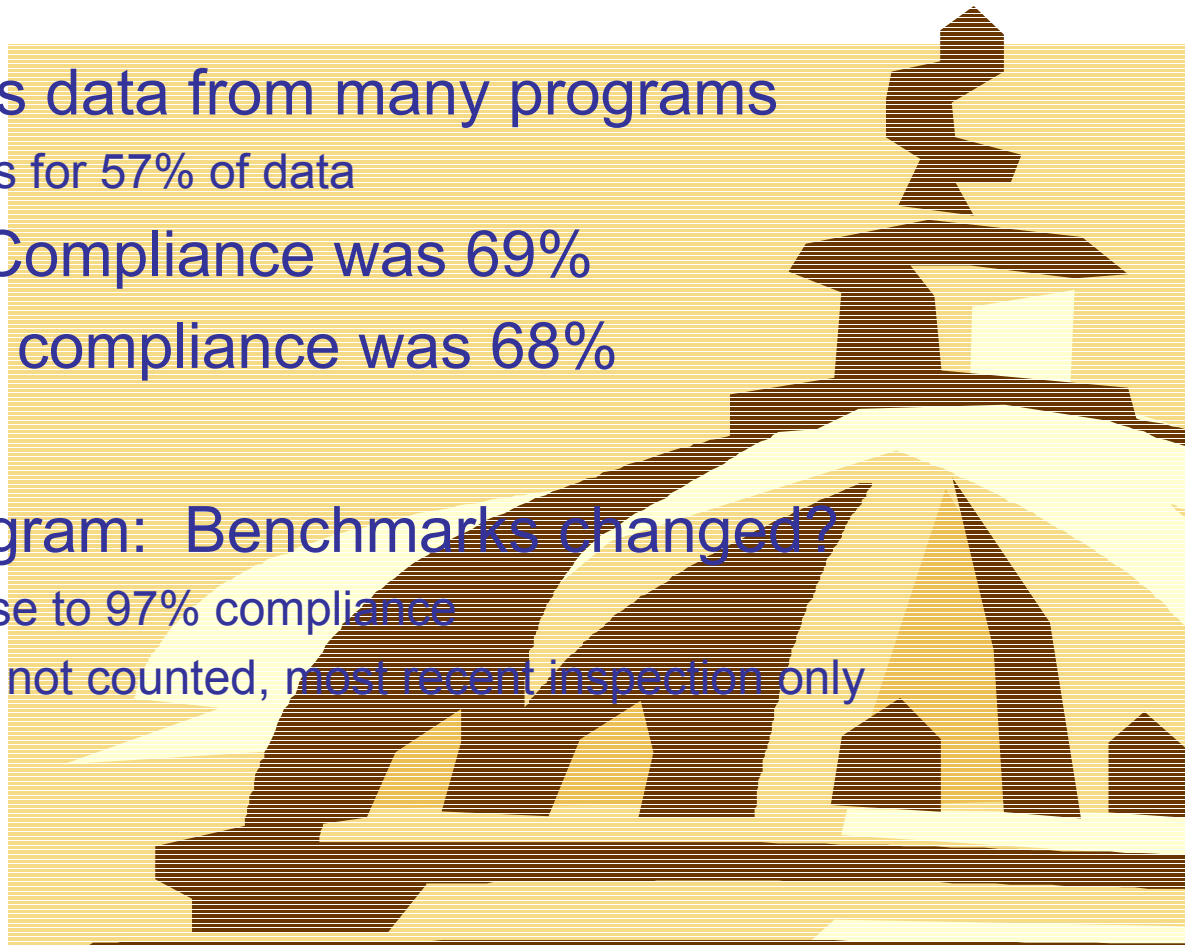
Inspector A: >50% of sites inspected 3X.

Inspector B: 25% of sites inspected 3X.



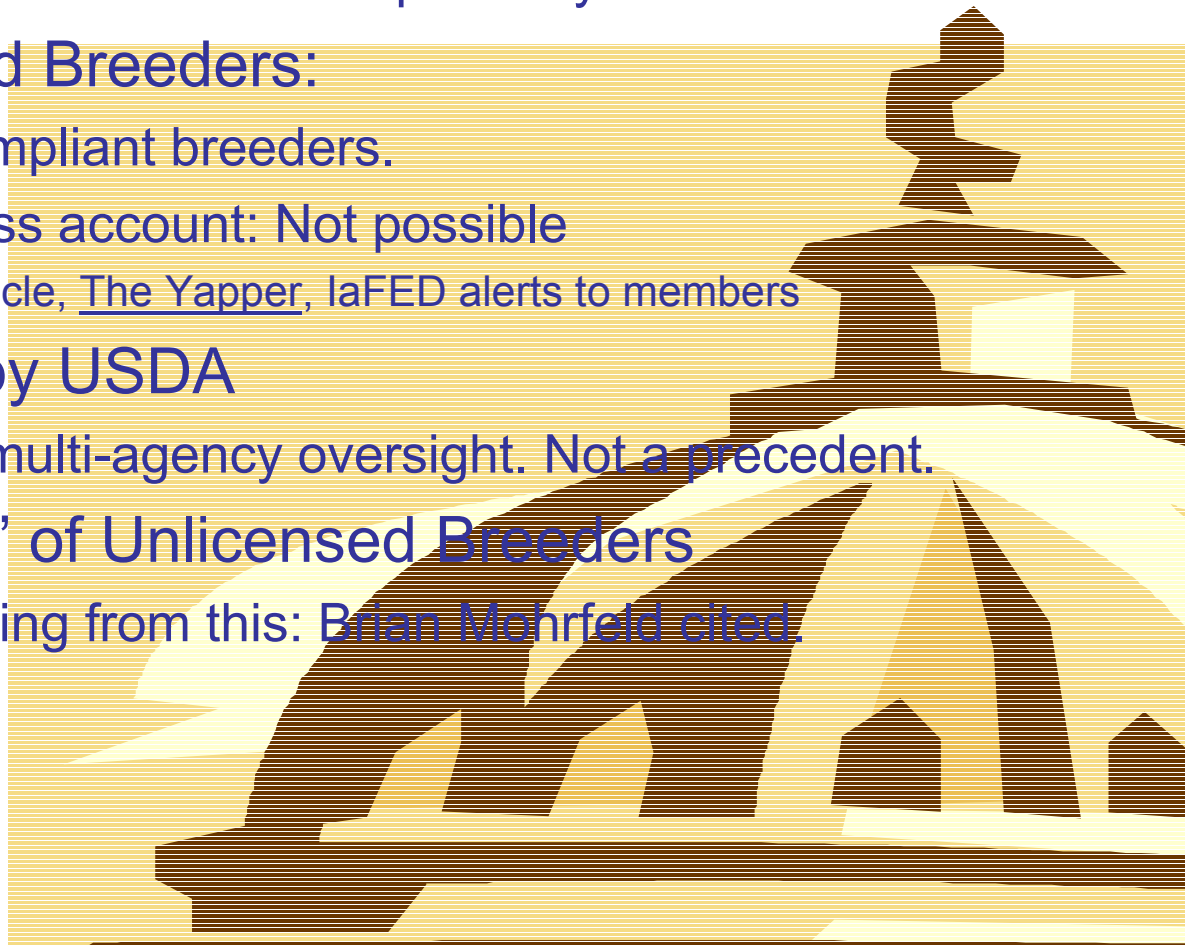
USDA Self-Measures: “97% Compliance”

- USDA Animal Care Annual Report of Activities, Fiscal Year 2007
 - Analysis includes data from many programs
 - Breeding accounts for 57% of data
 - FY 2002-2006: Compliance was 69%
 - FY 2007 Overall compliance was 68%
 - Compliance program: Benchmarks changed?
 - Immediate increase to 97% compliance
 - ‘Minor infractions’ not counted, most recent inspection only



Objections Raised

- The Slippery Slope:
 - All laws have potential. Reason for specificity.
- Harm/Harrass Good Breeders:
 - No concerns for compliant breeders.
 - Requiring eyewitness account: Not possible
 - [Kennel Spotlight](#) article, [The Yapper](#), IaFED alerts to members
- Already regulated by USDA
 - Many instances of multi-agency oversight. Not a precedent.
- The “Real Problem” of Unlicensed Breeders
 - Some dealers profiting from this: [Brian Mohrfeld cited](#).
- Costs



Revenue/Costs

- Income

- 2007 Data (most complete)

- 72,000 Puppies Sold
 - \$16.4 Million
 - Avg sales price: \$229/Puppy

- Fees

- USDA License Fee

- \$40 - \$760 Annually

- State Certificate

- \$20 Annually
 - Not raised since 1988



Increase Fees

- Other states
 - Missouri
 - \$100 annually + \$1/canine sold to a max of \$400 annually
 - Nebraska
 - Initial \$125; <10 dogs \$150 - >50 dogs \$250
 - Kansas
 - \$200
- Increase is reasonable and appropriate
- Will result in revenue-neutral change
- Consider fines for violations



Tax Avoidance?

- In a three-year poll conducted by the Wisconsin Puppy Mill Project, 89% of those who sold pets through classified ads did not charge sales tax.

- Indiana

Legislation that would stiffen Indiana's animal-cruelty laws and more closely regulate dog-breeding operations commonly known as puppy mills could produce millions of dollars in new tax revenue from unregistered breeders, according to the author of the bill.

House Bill 1468, which has broad support from animal-rights groups, could generate tax income from breeders that work on a cash basis and fail to report their income, said Rep. Linda Lawson (D-Hammond), who introduced the bill.

- Attorney General Greg Zoeller's office received some complaints that Garwood and her daughter, Kristen Garwood, bred dogs and sold the puppies for hundreds of dollars each, but failed to collect or remit sales taxes to the State of Indiana as required by law. The Garwoods have sold puppies commercially to consumers for at least three years.

Leroy & Gertrude Kruse, Salem, IA 42-A-0181
CAPS Investigation: 9-11-06

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(Top and Bottom photos)

- Rusting wire and metal (3 1/2x1 1/2) - Surface)





Before and After

- Rescued at auction.







USDA Stance on State Involvement

- Many State and local governments have passed their own animal welfare legislation. USDA encourages the public to work with State and local officials and local humane organizations as well as Federal officials to help reduce inhumane treatment of animals.

Source: **United States Department of Agriculture**
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Program Aid No. 1867
The Animal Welfare Act: An Overview



Other States

- State Inspections
 - MO
 - NE
 - KS
 - IL
- MN, WI working to change



The Victims

- Dogs
- Buyers
 - Including health concerns: Brucellosis
- Rescues/Shelters
- Taxpayers
- Local Government



What we are not about.

- We are NOT about eliminating dog breeding
- We are NOT about eliminating pet ownership
- We are NOT addressing livestock

